Nice to the software. The NRC welcomes more licensees to partner with the NRC to use the software. The licensees’ participation in the information collection is voluntary. In the partnership, the NRC provides the SACADA software license, training, and technical support to the participating licensees, and the participating licensees grant NRC access to analyze the data to improve the NRC’s HRA techniques. An agreement will be developed to specify the details.

To participate in the information collection, the licensee will notify the NRC contact that it is interested in evaluating the software. Then the NRC will provide additional information including an onsite briefing. If the licensee thinks the SACADA software could be beneficial, the NRC will provide a training session, the software license, and technical support for the licensee to pilot the use of the software in its simulator training. After the pilot study, the licensee will decide on whether or not to partner with the NRC on the information collection. Either party can terminate the agreement at any time.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 26th day of September 2017.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

David Cullison,
NRC Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2017–0001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

DATE: Weeks of October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, November 6, 2017.

PLACE: Commissioners’ Conference Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

STATUS: Public and Closed.

Week of October 2, 2017

Friday, October 6, 2017

10:00 a.m. Meeting with Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (Public) (Contact: Mark Banks: 301–415–3718)

This meeting will be webcast live at the Web address—http://www.nrc.gov/.

Week of October 9, 2017—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of October 9, 2017.

Week of October 16, 2017—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of October 16, 2017.

Week of October 23, 2017—Tentative

Tuesday, October 24, 2017

10:00 a.m. Strategic Programmatic Overview of the Operating Reactors Business Line (Public (Contact: Trent Wertz: 301–415–1568)

This meeting will be webcast live at the Web address—http://www.nrc.gov/.

Week of October 30, 2017—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of October 30, 2017.

Week of November 6, 2017—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of November 6, 2017.

* * * * *

The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. For more information or to verify the status of meetings, contact Denise McGovern at 301–415–0681 or email at Denise.McGovern@nrc.gov.

* * * * *


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The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings, or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (e.g., braille, large print), please notify Kimberly Meyer, NRC Disability Program Manager, at 301–287–0739, by videophone at 240–428–3217, or by email at Kimberly.Meyer-Chambers@nrc.gov. Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

* * * * *

Members of the public may request to receive this information electronically. If you would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Washington DC 20555 (301–415–1969), or email Brenda.Akstulewicz@nrc.gov or Patricia.Jimenez@nrc.gov.

Dated: September 27, 2017.

Denise L. McGovern,
Executive Assistant, Office of the Secretary.

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2015–0176]

Abnormal Occurrence Reports

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Policy revision; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing a revision to its policy statement on reporting abnormal occurrences (AOs) to Congress. The revised policy statement adds more specific criteria for determining those incidents and events that the Commission considers significant from the standpoint of public health or safety for reporting to Congress and the public, and makes the policy consistent with recent changes to NRC regulations. The revised AO criteria contain more discrete reporting thresholds, making them easier to implement and ensuring more consistent reporting.

DATES: This revision to the policy statement is effective on October 2, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2015-0176 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this action. You may obtain publicly-available information related to this action using any of the following methods:

• Federal Rulemaking Web Site: Go to http://www.regulations.gov and search for Docket ID NRC-2015-0176. Address questions about NRC dockets to Carol Gallagher; telephone: 301–415–3463; email: Carol.Gallagher@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section of this document.
• NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS): You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html. To begin the search, select “ADAMS Public Documents” and then select “Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC’s Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced in this document (if that document is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced. For the convenience of the reader, the ADAMS Accession numbers are provided in a...
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I. Background
II. Opportunity for Public Participation
III. Coordination With NRC Agreement States
IV. Coordination With the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes
V. Congressional Review Act
VI. Availability of Documents

I. Background

Section 208, “Abnormal Occurrence Reports,” of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended (Pub. L. 93-438) (the Act), defines an AO as an unscheduled incident or event that the NRC determines to be significant from the standpoint of public health or safety. The Federal Reports Elimination and Streamlining Act (FRESA) (Pub. L. 105-277) (section 117) specifies that AO reports are reported to Congress.

The AO criteria use a high reporting threshold so that only those events considered significant from the standpoint of public health or safety are reported to Congress.

Licensee Reports

The changes to the policy statement do not change the reporting requirements for NRC licensees in Commission regulations, license conditions, or technical specifications. The NRC licensees will continue to submit required reports on a wide range of events, including instrument malfunctions and deviations from normal operating procedures that may not be significant from the standpoint of public health or safety but that provide data useful to the Commission in monitoring the operating trends of licensed facilities and in comparing the actual performance of these facilities with their design and/or licensing basis.

II. Opportunity for Public Participation

To develop the revised AO criteria, the NRC staff evaluated several AO approaches and consulted with experts in the reactor and nuclear material areas, including the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes (ACMUI), and coordinated with Agreement States. The NRC staff undertook this effort to ensure that it was properly identifying those events that have the potential for significant health or safety consequences are reported to Congress.

After an evaluation, the NRC staff incorporated several comments provided by the States and ACMUI into the draft revision in SECY–15–0040, “Proposed Revisions to Policy Statement on Reporting Abnormal Occurrence Criteria,” dated March 19, 2015 (ADAMS Accession No. ML12166A091). The proposed AO policy statement that was published for comment included the Commission’s subsequent direction in the staff requirements memorandum (SRM) for SECY–15–0040, dated June 30, 2015 (ADAMS Accession No. ML15181A030).

The proposed AO criteria was published in the Federal Register (FR) on August 17, 2015 (80 FR 49177), for a 90-day public comment period.

The NRC received three comment letters on the proposed AO criteria, which was published in the FR on August 17, 2015 (80 FR 49177). The NRC received comments from OAS, WDH, and VDH. Each letter contained multiple comments. The NRC staff analyzed and categorized these comments according to the AO criterion to which they apply. A summary of the Agreement States’ comments and the NRC staff responses to those comments are available at ADAMS Accession No. ML14346A274.

The NRC received comment letters on the proposed AO criteria, which was published in the FR on August 17, 2015 (80 FR 49177). The NRC received comments from OAS, WDH, and VDH. Each letter contained multiple comments. The NRC staff analyzed and categorized these comments according to the AO criterion to which they apply. A summary of the Agreement States’ comments and the NRC staff responses to those comments are available at ADAMS Accession No. ML16209A049. The staff did not make any changes in response to the comments.

The AO criteria are designed to identify those events that could signal a potential public health or safety issue and evaluate events in a broad, industrywide perspective. In response to comments regarding the requirement that an independent physician determine whether permanent functional damage occurred, the NRC staff did not agree to add “authorized medical physicist” because medical physicists are neither qualified nor credentialed to make a medical determination that unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or a physiological system has occurred. The criterion requires a determination by an independent physician “deemed qualified by the NRC or Agreement State,” which takes into account all pertinent credentialing aspects of the individual, including specialty in the relevant field.

Abnormal Occurrence Reporting

The Commission has developed the AO policy statement to comply with Section 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act. The intent of the Act is to keep Congress and the public informed of unscheduled incidents or events that the Commission considers significant from the standpoint of public health or safety. The policy reflects a range of health and safety concerns and applies both to incidents and events involving a single individual and to those having an overall impact on the general public. The AO criteria use a high reporting threshold so that only those events considered significant from the standpoint of public health or safety are reported to Congress.

embryo/fetus, (2) add “medical physicist” or revise “independent physician” in the requirement to obtain the determination of an independent physician, (3) remove the requirements for “irretrievable well logging sources,” (4) clarify the applicability of the “substantial breakdown” provision in Criterion I.C.4 to materials licensees, and (5) remove or modify Criterion III.C medical events.

III. Coordination With NRC Agreement States

The NRC coordinated with the Agreement States throughout the development of this final policy statement. In October 2013, the NRC provided a preliminary proposed policy statement to the Agreement States for their review and comment. The Agreement States provided comments on the preliminary proposed policy statement. Several comments resulted in revisions to the proposed AO criteria. A summary of the Agreement States’ comments and the NRC staff responses to those comments are available at ADAMS Accession No. ML14346A274.

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The staff disagreed with removing or modifying requirements for "irretrievable well logging sources" and Criterion III.C medical events. The staff disagreed with modifying the criterion regarding "irretrievable well logging sources" as NRC and Agreement State regulations require the licensee to evaluate the potential threat to public health or safety from an abandoned irretrievable source. This evaluation and dose assessment would be used as a basis to evaluate these events as potential AOs for irretrievable well logging sources. The NRC previously added Criterion III.C for medical AO because the Commission considered misadministrations to be a concern. The current criteria are based on doses that would likely have a significant potential for resulting in permanent deterministic effects.

In response to a comment that requested clarification of the applicability of the "substantial breakdown" provision in criterion I.C.4 to materials licensees, the staff explained that this criterion is principally for licensees that possess special nuclear material and whose activities are included in a security plan required by part 73 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR). Criterion I.C.1 is the principal criterion for security incidents involving materials subject to 10 CFR part 37 for NRC or Agreement State radioactive materials licensees to determine if an AO has occurred.

IV. Coordination With the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes

The ACMUI submitted comments on the proposed AO policy statement in a letter dated November 6, 2015 (ADAMS Accession No. ML15356A087). These comments concerned the reporting of incidents and events related to medical use that the ACMUI found may not be significant for public health or safety. The NRC prepared a response to the ACMUI recommendations (ADAMS Accession No. ML16209A061). Most of ACMUI's comments indicated agreement with the proposed revisions to the policy statement. However, ACMUI had three comments recommending changes to the AO criteria. The staff disagreed with two comments and partially agreed with one comment. The staff agreed to add "and human research subjects" to footnote 2 to Criterion 1, but it disagreed with excluding events reported under § 35.3047 from Criterion I.A.2. The staff also disagreed with adding § 35.3047 to the footnote text because this would establish two different thresholds for reporting an AO involving exposure to an embryo/fetus: one for an embryo/fetus unintentionally exposed due to a medical administration to a pregnant individual and one for an embryo/fetus exposed from all other sources of licensed material.

V. Congressional Review Act

This policy statement is not a rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808).

VI. Availability of Documents

The documents identified in the following table are available as indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Document</th>
<th>ADAMS Accession No. / FR citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03/19/2015</td>
<td>SECY–15–0040, Proposed Revisions to Policy Statement on Reporting Abnormal Occurrence Criteria</td>
<td>ML12166A091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/30/2015</td>
<td>Staff Requirements—SECY–15–0040—Proposed Revisions to Policy Statement on Reporting Abnormal Occurrence Criteria</td>
<td>ML15181A030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/17/2015</td>
<td>Proposed revision to policy statement issued for a 90 day public comment period.</td>
<td>80 FR 49177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/16/2015</td>
<td>OAS letter to NRC, RE: Opportunity to Comment on Proposed Revision to Abnormal Occurrence Policy Statement</td>
<td>ML16209A194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12/2015</td>
<td>Virginia Comments on Abnormal Occurrence (AO) Reporting Revision</td>
<td>ML16209A196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/19/2015</td>
<td>Summary of Major Agreement State Comments and Staff Response</td>
<td>ML14346A274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/08/2016</td>
<td>Summary of Organization of Agreement State (OAS), State of Washington, and Commonwealth of Virginia Comments and Staff Response</td>
<td>ML16209A049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/06/2015</td>
<td>Final ACMUI Comments on Proposed Revision of the NRC Policy Statement on Reporting Abnormal Occurrences to Congress</td>
<td>ML15356A087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/09/2015</td>
<td>Meeting Summary, ACMUI Meeting, October 8–9, 2015</td>
<td>ML15294A461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/08/2016</td>
<td>Staff's Response to the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes' November 6, 2015, Recommendations to Final Comments on Proposed Revision of the NRC Policy Statement on Reporting Abnormal Occurrences to Congress</td>
<td>ML16209A061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/24/2014</td>
<td>Management Directive 8.3, “NRC Incident Investigation Program&quot;</td>
<td>ML13175A294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/15/2006</td>
<td>IMC 350, “Oversight of Reactor Facilities in a Shutdown Condition Due to Significant Performance and/or Operational Concerns”.</td>
<td>ML063400076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The final policy statement is attached.
Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 26th day of September 2017.
For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
Annette L. Vietti-Cook,
Secretary of the Commission.

Statement of Policy
General Statement of Policy on the Implementation of Section 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as Amended

Applicability
Implementation of Section 208, "Abnormal Occurrence Reports," of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, involves the conduct of Commission business and does not impose requirements on licensees or certified facilities. The reports cover certain unscheduled incidents or events related to the manufacture, construction, or operation of a facility or the conduct of an activity subject to the requirements of parts 20, 30 through 37, 39, 40, 50, 61, 70, 71, 72, or 76 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR).

Agreement States provide information to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on incidents and events involving nuclear materials in those States. Agreement States are those States that have entered into formal agreements with the NRC, pursuant to Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA) (Pub. L. 83–703), to regulate certain quantities of AEA material at facilities located within their borders. Events reported by Agreement States that reach the threshold for reporting as abnormal occurrences (AOs) are also published in the "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences."

Abnormal Occurrence General Statement of Policy
The Commission will apply the following policy in determining whether an incident or event at a facility or involving an activity that is licensed or otherwise regulated by the Commission or an Agreement State is an AO.

An incident or event is considered an AO if it involves a major reduction in the degree of protection of public health or safety. This type of incident or event has a moderate or severe impact on public health or safety and could include, but need not be limited to, the following:

1. Any unintended radiation exposure to an adult (any individual 18 years of age or older) resulting in:
   (a) An annual total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) of 250 millisieverts (mSv) (25 rem) or more;
   (b) An annual sum of the deep dose equivalent (external dose) and committed dose equivalent (intake of radioactive material) to any individual organ other than the lens of the eye, the bone marrow, and the gonads of 2,500 mSv (250 rem) or more;
   (c) An annual dose equivalent to the lens of the eye of 1 sievert (Sv) (100 rem) or more;
   (d) An annual sum of the deep dose equivalent and committed dose equivalent to the bone marrow of 1 Sv (100 rem) or more;
   (e) A committed dose equivalent to the gonads of 2,500 mSv (250 rem) or more; or
   (f) An annual shallow dose equivalent to the skin or extremities of 2,500 mSv (250 rem) or more.

2. Any unintended radiation exposure to any minor (an individual less than 18 years of age) resulting in an annual TEDE of 50 mSv (5 rem) or more, or to an embryo/fetus resulting in a dose equivalent of 50 mSv (5 rem) or more.

3. Any radiation exposure that has resulted in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or a physiological system as determined by an independent physician\(\textsuperscript{3}\) deemed qualified by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State.

Abnormal Occurrence Criteria
An incident or event is considered an abnormal occurrence (AO) if it involves a major reduction in the degree of protection of public health or safety. This type of incident or event has a moderate or severe impact on public health or safety and could include, but need not be limited to, the following:

1. Moderate exposure to, or release of, radioactive material licensed by or otherwise regulated by the Commission or Agreement States;
2. Major degradation of essential safety-related equipment;
3. Major deficiencies in design, construction, or use of, or management controls for, facilities or radioactive material licensed by or otherwise regulated by the Commission or Agreement States;
4. Substantiated case of actual loss, theft, or diversion of risk-significant radioactive material licensed by or otherwise regulated by the Commission or Agreement States.

Appendix A: Abnormal Occurrence Information
The Commission widely disseminates AO reports to the public. The Commission submits an annual report to Congress on AOs at or associated with any facility or activity that is licensed or otherwise regulated by the NRC. This report provides the date, place, nature, and probable consequences of each AO; the cause or causes of each AO; and any action taken by the licensee to prevent recurrence.

Appendix A: Abnormal Occurrence Criteria

I. All Licensees.\(^2\)

A. Human Exposure to Radiation from Licensed Material.

1. Any unintended radiation exposure to an adult (any individual 18 years of age or older) resulting in:
   (a) An annual total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) of 250 millisieverts (mSv) (25 rem) or more;
   (b) An annual sum of the deep dose equivalent (external dose) and committed dose equivalent (intake of radioactive material) to any individual organ other than the lens of the eye, the bone marrow, and the gonads of 2,500 mSv (250 rem) or more;
   (c) An annual dose equivalent to the lens of the eye of 1 sievert (Sv) (100 rem) or more;
   (d) An annual sum of the deep dose equivalent and committed dose equivalent to the bone marrow of 1 Sv (100 rem) or more;
   (e) A committed dose equivalent to the gonads of 2,500 mSv (250 rem) or more; or
   (f) An annual shallow dose equivalent to the skin or extremities of 2,500 mSv (250 rem) or more.

B. Discharge or Dispersal of Radioactive Material from Its Intended Place of Confinement.

The release of radioactive material to an unrestricted area in concentrations that, if averaged over a period of 24 hours, exceed 5,000 times the values specified in Table 2 of Appendix B, "Annual Limits on Intake (ALIs) and Derived Air Concentrations (DACs) of Radionuclides for Occupational Exposure; Effluent Concentrations; Concentrations for Release to Sewerage," to 10 CFR part 20, "Standards for protection against radiation," unless the licensee has demonstrated compliance with § 20.1301, "Dose limits for individual members of the public," using § 20.1302(b)(1)(i) or § 20.1302(b)(2)(ii). This criterion does not apply to transportation events.

C. Theft, Diversion, or Loss of Licensed Material; Sabotage; or Security Breach.\(^4\)

1. Any stolen, diverted, abandoned, or unrecovered lost radioactive material that

\(^{2}\) Medical patients and human research subjects are excluded from consideration under these criteria, and these criteria do not apply to medical events defined in § 35.3045 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR), "Report and notification of a medical event," which are considered in AO Criteria IIIC.

\(^{3}\) Independent physician" is defined as a physician not on the licensee’s staff and who was not involved in the care of the patient involved.

\(^{4}\) Information pertaining to certain incidents may either be classified or under consideration for

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\(\textsuperscript{1}\) Events reported to the NRC by Agreement States that reach the threshold for reporting as AOs will be reported as such by the Commission.
disclosures (loss, theft, and/or deliberate
and accountability programs that
security, cyber security, or material control
by theft or diversion.

Congress upon request, under appropriate security
details about these incidents would be available to
against unauthorized disclosures. Any classified
predecessor or successor order to require protection
amended (75 FR 707; January 5, 2010), or any
in accordance with Executive Order 13526,
judged to be caused by theft or diversion.

Any substantial breakdown 9 of physical security, cyber security, or material control and accountability programs that significantly weakens the protection against loss, theft, diversion, or sabotage.

Any significant unauthorized disclosures (loss, theft, and/or deliberate disclosure) of classified information that
classification because of national security
implications. Classified information will be
withheld when formally reporting these incidents in accordance with Executive Order 13526, “Classified National Security Information,” as amended (75 FR 707; January 5, 2010), or any predecessor or successor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosures. Any classified details about these incidents would be available to Congress upon request, under appropriate security arrangements.

Information pertaining to certain incidents may be Safeguards Information as defined in §73.2
because of safety and security implications. The AO report would withhold specific Safeguards
Information in accordance with Section 147 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Any
safeguards details regarding these incidents would be available to Congress upon request, under appropriate security arrangements.

Reporting lost or stolen material is based on the
activity of the source at the time the radioactive
material was known to be lost or stolen. If, by the
time the AO report is due to Congress, the
radioactive material has decayed below the
threshold limits in Appendix A to 10 CFR part 37,
the report will clarify that the radioactive material
decayed below the thresholds.

“Substantiated” means a situation in which there is an indication of loss, theft, or unlawful
diversion, such as an allegation of diversion, report
of lost or stolen material, or other indication of loss of material control or accountability that cannot be refuted following an investigation, and requires
further action on the part of the agency or other
proper authorities.

Formula quantity of special nuclear material”
is defined in §70.4, “Definitions.”

A substantial breakdown is defined as a red
finding under the Reactor Oversight Process (ROP)
in the physical security inspection program or any
plant or facility determined to have overall
unacceptable performance.

This item addresses the initiation of any
incident investigation teams, as described in NRC
Management Directive (MD) 8.3, “NRC Incident
Investigation Program” (ADAMS Accession No.
ML13175A294), or initiation of any accident review
groups, as described in MD 8.9, “Accident
Investigation” (ADAMS Accession No.
ML13191A133).

C. Any operating reactor events or conditions
evaluated by the NRC ROP to be the result
of or associated with licensee performance
issues of high safety significance.

D. Any operating reactor events or conditions
evaluated by the NRC Accident Sequence
Precursor (ASP) program to have a
conditional core damage probability (CCDP)
or change in core damage probability (ΔCCDP)
of greater than or equal to $1 \times 10^{-4}$.

E. Any operating reactor plants that are
determined to have overall unacceptable
performance or are in a shutdown condition
as a result of significant performance
problems and/or operational event(s).

III. Events at Facilities Other Than Nuclear
Power Plants and All Transportation Events.

A. Events Involving Design, Analysis,
Construction, Testing, Operation, Transport,
Use, or Disposal

1. Performance-related criticality.

A major deficiency in design,
construction, control, or operation having
significant safety implications that require
immediate remedial action.

3. A serious safety-significant deficiency in
management or procedural controls.

4. A series of events (in which the
individual events are not of major
importance), recurring incidents, or incidents
with implications for similar facilities
(generic incidents) that raise a major safety
concern.

B. Fuel Cycle Facilities.

1. Absence or failure of all safety controls
(engineered and human) such that conditions
were present for the occurrence of a high-
consequence event involving an

11 The NRC ROP uses four colors to describe the safety significance of licensee performance. As
defined in NRC MD 8.3, a green is used for very low safety significance, yellow is used for low to
moderate safety significance, orange is used for substantial safety significance, and red is used for high
safety significance. Reactor conditions or performance indicators evaluated to be red are considered AOs.

12 Results from the NRC ASP program are used to monitor agency performance against the agency's
strategic safety goal (e.g., ensure the safe use of radioactive materials and objectives (e.g., prevent
and mitigate accidents and ensure radiation safety). A precursor event with a CCDP or ACDP of greater
than or equal to $1 \times 10^{-3}$ is used as a performance indicator for the strategic safety goal by
determining that there have been no significant precursors of a nuclear reactor accident and that there have been
no more than one significant adverse trend in industry safety performance.

13 Any plants assessed by the ROP to be in the
unacceptable performance column, as described in
NRC Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 0365,
“Operating Reactor Assessment Program” (ADAMS
Accession No. ML15317A147), or under NRC IMC
0350, “Oversight of Reactor Facilities in a
Shutdown Condition Due to Significant Performance
and/or Operational Considerations.”

14 Criterion III.A also applies to fuel cycle facilities.
2. A prescribed dose or dosage that:
   (a) Is equal to or greater than 1 gray (Gy) (100 rad) to a major portion of the bone marrow or to the lens of the eye; or equal to or greater than 2.5 Gy (250 rad) to the gonads; or
   (b) Exceeds, by 10 Gy (1,000 rad), the expected dose to any other organ or tissue from the administration defined in the written directive; and

2. A medical event, as defined in §35.3045, which involves:
   (a) A dose or dosage that is at least 50 percent greater than that prescribed, or
   (b) A prescribed dose or dosage that:
      (i) Uses the wrong radiopharmaceutical or unsealed byproduct material; or
      (ii) Is delivered by the wrong route of administration; or
      (iii) Is delivered to the wrong treatment site; or
      (iv) Is delivered by the wrong treatment mode; or
   (v) Is from a leaking source or sources; or
   (vi) Is delivered to the wrong individual or human research subject.

Appendix B: Other Events of Interest

This appendix discusses other events of interest that do not meet the criteria for abnormal occurrences (AOs) in Appendix A to this policy statement. The Commission may determine that events other than AOs may be of interest to Congress and the public should be included in an appendix to the AO report as “Other Events of Interest.” Such events may include, but are not necessarily limited to, events that do not meet the AO criteria but that have been perceived by Congress or the public to be of high health or safety significance, have received significant media coverage, or have caused the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to increase its attention to or oversight of a program area, or a group of similar events that have resulted in licensed materials entering the public domain in an uncontrolled manner.

FR Doc. 2017–21043 Filed 9–29–17; 8:45 am
BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Proposed Submission of Information Collection for OMB Review; Comment Request; Termination of Single-Employer Plans, Missing Participants

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of intent to request extension of OMB approval.

SUMMARY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (“PBGC”) intends to request that the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) extend approval (with modifications), under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, of a collection of information in its regulations on Termination of Single-Employer Plans and Missing Participants, and implementing forms and instructions. This notice informs the public of PBGC’s intent and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

DATES: Comments should be submitted by December 1, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

• Email: paperwork.comments@pbgc.gov.
• Mail or Hand Delivery: Office of General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005–4026.

PBGC will make all comments available on its Web site at www.pbgc.gov.

Copies of the collection of information may be obtained without charge by writing to the Disclosure Division of the Office of the General Counsel of PBGC at the above address or by visiting that office or calling 202–326–4040 during normal business hours. (TTY and TDD users may call the Federal relays toll-free at 1–800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4040.)

The collection of information under these regulations and the implementing forms and instructions has been approved by OMB under control number 1212–0036 (expires November 30, 2017). PBGC is requesting that OMB extend its approval for three years, with modifications. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

PBGC is proposing to provide that the plan administrator of a plan that terminates in a standard termination, or a distress termination that closes out in the private sector, may submit termination forms electronically (scanned and emailed or faxed), rather than by mail or...